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N^o 12,089



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Complete Specification Accepted, 10th Feb., 1916

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION.

No. 12,089, A.D. 1915.

A New or Improved Rack for Draining & Drying Plates and other Articles.

I, MARGUERITE MABEL KESSELS, 9, Twisden Road, Highgate Road, London, N.W., Clerk Book-keeper, do hereby declare the nature of this invention to be as follows:—

A frame consisting of two long side pieces placed opposite one another in an oblique position to each other, & connected by two shorter cross pieces of slightly unequal length, forming thus a figure resembling that of a trapezium. One of the two long side pieces is fixed on the cross pieces.

It has, inserted at suitable distances, on the inner side of the frame a row of studs, or stumps, acting as stops. It is called the front rail. The other long side piece, called the back rail, has inserted into it, also on the inner side of the frame, a row of short rods. Each rod is opposite a stop.

Both rods & stops are held in a position inclining upwards towards the middle of the frame.

This back rail with the rods constitutes the rack. It is connected to the cross pieces by means of hinges. It is thus movable, & can be turned down until the rods come to rest on the front rail opposite. In that position the rack is closed & out of use. When the rack is moved upwards, it is in its position for use. In order to fix it in the latter position a locking arrangement is made use of.

Round headed screws are used in order to screw on one of the hinges to the rack & frame. As the rack is moved upwards it is stopped by the screws butting against each other. Washers may be used under the screws for obtaining the proper angle at which the rack is held.

A hook fixed on the movable rack at the opposite end catches on a screw, or pin, fixed on the frame below it. The elasticity of the back rail constituting the rack provides the proper locking action needed for giving rigidity to the rack. The rack instead of being secured direct to the frame is secured on a block fixed on either cross pieces under it. It is thus propped up somewhat in relation to the front rail with the stumps.

The plate-rack obtained by the construction described is narrower at one end than at the other. The narrow end is intended for saucers & small plates, whilst the wide end is intended for larger plates & dishes.

The distance between the two first rods & stumps at the wide end, is slightly wider than that of the others, being intended for dishes.

Dated the 21st day of August, 1915.

MARGUERITE MABEL KESSELS.

[Price 6d.]

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A New or Improved Rack for Draining & Drying Plates & other Articles.

Fig. 4 is a section of the plate rack closed.

Fig. 5 is a plan of the cup rack.

The rack consists of two parts; a plate-rack and a cup rack.

The plate-rack consists of two rails, a front one A and a back one B, Figs. 1 and 2, placed opposite one another in an oblique position to each other. They are fixed on two cross pieces C and D, forming thus a figure resembling that of a trapezium A C B D, Fig. 2.

A row of studs or stumps are inserted into the front rail A at suitable distances.

10 A row of short rods are inserted into the back rail B. These rods are free at their opposite ends. The back rail and rods constitute the rack.

Each rod is opposite a stump which acts as a stop.

The stumps of the front rail and the rods of the back rail are both held in an inclined position towards each other. See Fig. 3.

15 An additional rail H, Fig. 2, is fixed on the cross-pieces C and D behind the back rail B.

A short block G is fixed on the cross piece C between the rails B and H. Both constitute the base for the rack which is thus propped up somewhat in relation to the front rail.

20 The rack is connected to its base by means of hinges E and F, Figs. 2, 3 and 4. It is thus movable and can be turned down until the rods come to rest on the front rail opposite. See Fig. 4.

In that position the rack is closed and out of use.

When the rack is moved upwards it is in its position for use.

25 In order to fix it in the latter position a locking arrangement is made use of. Round-headed screws (I and J, Figs. 3 and 4) are used in order to screw on the hinge F to the rack and to its base under it.

As the rack is moved upwards it is stopped by the heads of the screws I and J butting against each other.

30 Washers may be used under the heads of the screws for obtaining the proper angle at which the rack is held.

A hook K fixed on the outside of the movable rack B, at the opposite end to the hinge F, hooks on a pin or screw L fixed on the block G below it.

The back rail being slightly elastic provides a proper locking action and 35 insures the rigidity of the rack when locked. I may also make use of any other locking device.

The plate rack obtained by the construction described is narrower at one end than at the other. The narrow end is intended for saucers and small plates whilst the wide end is intended for larger plates and dishes.

40 The distance between the two first rods and that of the stumps at the wide end of the rack is slightly wider than that of the others. That wider space is intended for dishes.

THE CUP RACK.

A second frame is held above the plate rack, described above, by means of 45 two upright supports, M and N.

Both of these are fixed by a screw to the additional rail H serving as base.

This second frame consists of a number of horizontal and parallel rods about an inch apart. They are fitted at either end in a side rail O and P, Figs. 1 and 5.

50 The rods are arranged in rows of three each, disposed in such a way as to form a series of inclined planes. See Fig. 1, the slope being from right to left.

This arrangement allows of cups being deposited thereon with their handle uppermost in a slanting position, thus facilitating the draining of them.

55 The cups held on the three rods are prevented from sliding down farther by the top rod of each succeeding row of three to the left.

[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale.]

